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The Canal and the State of Nicaragua. Regarding the relations between the United States and Great Britain on this continent the points of American policy first to be kept in mind, asserted and mainteined are these:

America holds that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty died by Great Britain's own hand, and the progress of events utterly forbids its revivification. This theory, asserted by various American statesmen, is built on solid ground. The building of the Nicaragua Canal and the control of it, not imaginary, but actual, are practically subjects for negotiation between the United States and Nicaragua.

To the north of the United States, no moving of the Alaska boundary line is to be thought of as concession on our part there in return for concession elsewhere on Great Britain's part. We ask for nothing that is not ours, and we give nothing of what is ours.

So much for what seems certain.

If, under the present circumstances, the American view is disputed, its soundness can be made clear to all by the inclusion of Nicaragua, with Nicaragua's approval, as a State of the Union. Such a transaction, if it be necessary to the construction of an American Isthmus Canal, is a necessity of our national progress and well being.

Don't Clinch One Stupendous Blunder With Another!

The original ratification of the Clayton Bulwer Treaty was one of the greatest blunders ever committed by the United States Senate. It was a first-class specimen of the entangling alliance. It entangled us in a partnership with a European power by which we surrendered the right to independent action on the American continent. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty tore a huge hole in the Monroe Doctrine.

That was half a century ago. Meanwhile this country's luck has given it practical release from the embarrassments and false position arising from the Clayton-Bulwer blunder. Great Britain herself helped us out of the tangle by deliberately violating

the provisions binding on her side. Now the Senate is asked to write Yes on the back of a new treaty which was at first heralded as explicitly abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, but is now described by one of its principal advocates, the New York Tribune, as ratifying that blunder a second

"Neither is there any sweeping abrogation of the Ciayton-Bulwer Treaty. On the contrary much-all that is good—in the latter remains in force, and is the Monroe Doe trine is concerned, the new treaty will leave us just where we have all along been. It s not with any such matters that the negotiators have been busying themselves."

We should say not! All that the new treaty permits us to do is to assume the sole cost and risk of the construction of the canal. What the new treaty preserves in force and actually fortifies is the Clayton-Bulwer provisions for European control of the "American" canal after we shall have

built it and paid for it. The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty ties our hands forever in precisely the manner contemplated by Great Britain in the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. And as if not satisfied with the gash made fifty years ago in the Monroe Doctrine, the negotiators of the new treaty actually ask the Senate to vote to go further and call over to this side of the Atlantic all the other powers of Europe to assist Great Britain in coercing us should we ever be desperate enough to attempt to control in war the canal which we shall have built and paid for.

Agriculture in Alaska.

The explorations of the past two years in Alaska have confirmed the opinion long held that its mineral resources are very large and widely distributed. It is also known that timber suitable for lumber is abundant along the southeast coast. For two years agents of the Department of Agriculture have been making a systematic study of the agricultural possibilities of the country. This work is still in progress, and from the reports already made and the experiments and testimony of settlers, it is established that Alaska is destined to have considerable agricultural development.

For about four hundred miles along the southeast coast from Prince of Wales Island to Cape Fairweather there are several influences most favorable to vegetation, including fairly abundant precipitation, the temperate climate due to the Japan current. the unusual amount of summer sunshine. twilight being the nearest approach to darkness for nearly four months, and a deep, rich soil. These characteristics are now found to extend about six hundred miles further west, to beyond Cook Inlet. developed as in the region farther east, but have a marked influence upon vegetation and extend inland for an undetermined distance, in some places at least a hundred and twenty-five miles from the coast. The soils are largely of vegetable origin and some of them are very deep and rich. Prof. MILTON WHITNEY, who has analyzed specimens, says they correspond very nearly with rice lands and peat formations, and that if other conditions are favorable, they should

be capable of producing enormous crops. These solls are not confined to the southeast; Capt. ABERCROMBIE, Second Infantry, in his explorations of 1898, reported them 800 miles further west, in the Copper River district, where there are thousands of acres of rich vegetable or loamy soil from three to eight feet deep. Analyses show that "the vegetable content of many of these soils is much higher than in any of the agricultural lands of the States."

There were no settlements in Cook Inlet until the miners began to flock there about five years ago, but many hundreds of

and other settlements along the inlet. It can no longer be said that "Alaska grows no potatoes larger than walnuts." Lieut. LEARNARD, Fourteenth Infantry, tells of dinners at Cook Inlet at which everything on the table was raised in Alaska, except the flour and the butter. There seems no reason why these commodities also should not be produced. Excellent butter is now made in the Sitka region. Fine oats have been matured at Cook Inlet, and the agricultural station there is now experimenting with wheat. The failure of the first attempt apparently was due to very late sowing in the fall. Mr. Johnston, formerly a Minnesota

farmer, says that there are thousands of acres of well-drained land that reproduce the conditions of Minnesota, and that wheat can certainly be grown there. Lieut CASTNER. Fourth Infantry, says that grass is abundant not only in the river bottoms but also above the timber line, and that bunch grass is especially nutritious. Capt. GLENN's expedition of 1898 reported that along Cook Inlet and the great valley of the Sushitna River the grass was of fine quality and so abundant that it would support a large amount of stock. One of the party who had been a cowboy said it was the finest grazing region both for sheep and cattle he had ever seen. Stock raising seems to be practicable in this region, though there are drawbacks. The long winters would necessitate curing a great deal of hay, and it has not yet been ascertained how far the pest of mosquitoes and other troublesome insects

would interfere with the industry. The Copper River region is a little farther east, and Capt. ABERCROMBIE says he believes the development of agriculture there will be conditional only on finding a market for the produce. It is desirable to have more data as to the possibilities of gardening and farming in the interior. Mr. SITTELL, formerly a landscape gardener, reports from Copper Centre, 125 miles inland, that practically all vegetables may be raised there; he gives a list of fine wild fruits he has gathered, including two varieties of currants, which, he says, are as large and excellent as the cultivated kinds. Mr. WILLIAM OGILVIE, the Canadian official in charge of the Government office at Dawson, has estimated the agricultural area of the upper Yukon at about 460,000 acres, but it is likely that the produce of this region will be confined to some of the hardier vegetables. A few vegetables have been raised as far north and east as Circle City and Dawson.

On the whole, the climatic conditions of Alaska are comparable with those of Finland, where rve and barley supply the local demand and leave a surplus for export. It is probable that what is achieved in the most northern farming regions of Europe may also be done in our great Territory. Transportation, markets and drainage will offer serious problems, but the time is coming when Alaska will produce practically all of the food required by its inhabitants.

The War Debate in Parliament.

It seems probable that the debate in the House of Commons on the address responsive to the Queen's Speech will leave the Salisbury Government ostensibly as strong as ever, because the members who disapprove of the conduct of the war have not hit, as yet, upon a common ground of action.

The assertion officially made by the Liberal Opposition that the war, although 'unjust and unnecessary," should be vigorously prosecuted, cannot command the votes of the Irish Nationalists who hold that "an injusitous war of aggression entirely unprovoked " ought not to be continued. It is not expected that the latter eclaration, although virtually identi with that which was carried against Lord NORTH'S Government after Cornwallis's surrender, will be at this time supported by any members of the House of Commons, outside of the Irish party. The time, apparently, is not ripe for a motion similar to that which overthrew Lord ABERDEEN'S Government during the Crimean War. That was a resolution reduced to the simplest terms, and tantamount to the averment that "the present management of the war in South Africa is unsatisfactory to this House. Such a motion, should further severe reverses be suffered by the British arms, would be not unlikely to secure the votes, not only of all the Liberals and Irish Nationalists, but also of many discontented Conservatives, and, conceivably, it might be carried. It would express even now the convictions of a majority of the British people. and the secret, though not as yet avowed, opinions of a large proportion of the House of Commons. Meanwhile, the most memorable feature of the debate on the Ministerial side is Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S deflant speech, in which he not only defends the proceedings which provoked the contest. and warns the Boers that defeat will mean for them perpetual subordination, but announces that, if the necessity shall arise, further sacrifices will be exacted from the colonies, while he hints not obscurely at the

Before outlining the main features of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech, we should note of humanity in administering justice which what seems to be a strange tactical blunder is manifested in the case of POKORNY vs. on his part in charging the Liberal Opposi- POKORNY, in which Justice RUSSELL issued tion with a lack of logic for describing the a decree separating Mr. POKORNY from war as unjust and unnecessary, and yet Mrs. Pokorny this week. Pokorny keeps proposing to vote for its vigorous prosecu- a hotel in Astoria. He had a wife and tion. Nothing but an ebullition of ill temper can explain his denunciation of the reasons, however casuistical, alleged for votes which, obviously, will help to save the Cabinet from overthrow. The spokesmen of Lord North in the House of Commons during our Revolutionary War were much too shrewd to reproach the followers of ROCKINGHAM and SHELBURNE with a lack of logic because, while pronouncing the war unnecessary and unjust, they yet voted They are not all so fully and favorably for the appropriations needed to carry it on. The hour came when the Rockingham and Shelburne factions showed themselves unpleasantly logical and when they were assisted by a multitude of Tories dis- him. gusted at the inefficient conduct of operations in America. For the moment, the Irish Nationalists are the only logicians in the House of Commons, and Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN can scarcely wish to hasten the time cease to be academic.

application of conscription to the United

The Secretary for the Colonies began by insisting that the issues between the Boers and the British were inherent in the differences between the Boer and British civilizations, and that, consequently, the war was the part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and is inconsistent with the absence of any effort on his part to prevent the control of the Executive and Legislature in the Cape Colony by zation is identical with that of their Boer satisfied. In the peculiar manner of her brethren. If he thought the war inevitable, | choice she rode again to her home, and all

Outlanders should be admitted to the franchise in the Transvaal after five, or only after seven years' residence? Everybody who has read the documents published by the British Government knows that the war was in no wise inevitable, because tended that seven years must be made the condition of naturalization, unless

England would renounce the vestige suzerainty retained in the Treaty of 1885, offered to submit this and every other question in dispute to arbitration. What was Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply? He repelled the proposal of arbitration. He announced that, in his own good time, he. would define the concessions which the Transvaal would have to make, and that than British troops began to be despatched to South Africa from England and from India, and it was manifest that the ultimatum would not be issued until it could be enforced by arms. If these facts do not constitute a provocation, words have no meaning. It is not true that the war was unavoidable. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN brought it on. Upon him and the Cabinet that upheld him the responsibility rests.

The statement made by the Under Secre

tary for War, that England, after the arrival of reënforcements nowat sea, would have upward of 200,000 men in South Africa, was substantially confirmed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. The latter added with an air of elation that "the spirit of the nation is unbroken," not perceiving that he protested too much, and that nobody has yet accused the British Empire of the despicable weakness of succumbing in despair before the spectacle of the brave defence offered by a Boer population, which, in point of numbers, is not half as large as the population of Glasgow. If the British people decide to withdraw from the present contest, this will not be because its heart is broken, but because it perceives, what is recognized by almost all onlookers, that it has been committed by designing men to a wicked war, in which triumph, in the eyes of history, would be more dishonorable than defeat.

Singularly enough, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN does not foresee the effect that will be produced on foreign observers by his admission that the colossal British Empire, in order to beat two puny republics, must invoke all the desperate expedients to which it would have recourse, were the United Kingdom itself the victim of an invasion. Not only is England crying to her dependencies for help: "There is no sacrifice, says Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, "we are unwilling to ask of the Colonies;" but "a larger scheme," it seems, "is imminent than any the Government has yet put forward." The words just quoted can only refer to a speedy application of conscription in the United Kingdom itself, which, under an existing statute, can be brought about through the issuance of an order by the Privy Council. That statute, however, has been long a dead letter, because it was intended solely to meet the case of an invasion of the British Islands, occurring during a recess of Parliament. Never was it meant to be invoked for the

purposes of foreign warfare. The most significant feature of Mr CHAMBERLAIN'S speech was that to which we have last adverted. His words can signify nothing else except that, if additional grave reverses shall be encountered by the British in South Africa, the Continental system of conscription will be introduced in the British Islands. When that hour comes, Members of Parliament will hear from their constituents in unmistakable accents, and a motion expressing the popular disgust with the conduct of the way will have a fair chance of being carried.

Harrison and Haves.

The Hon. WHARTON BARKER and the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY no longer hold their lonely eminence. Other RICHMONDS have been in the field since last week when the Socialist Labor party held its National Convention at Rochester and nominated for President the Hon. Job HARRISON of Los Angeles; for Vice-President, the Hon. Max HAYES of Cleveland.

The Socialist Labor party is not very forehanded in point of votes, but it can be de pended upon to build a platform that will burn. For the instruction and reproof of Col. BRYAN we take this piece from the Rochester platform:

"We charge that in this country the so-called Democratic and Republican parties are alike the tools of the capitalist class in upholding this crim-

inal system." Col. BRYAN has been severe with the capitalists, but he has not been severe enough. In spite of all his hammering of the plutocrats, the Socialist Laborers still class his party with the capitalist class. Either they are ungrateful to the non-producing chief of "the producing classes," or he has been too mild and pigeon-livered in his testimony against the oppressors.

Matrimony and the Coach and Four. Seldom have the courts of this State had such an opportunity to display that degree

would be rid of her because she was hard

of heart to him, although he showed that he had been a lover of devotion probably never paralleled. JOHN POKORNY and BERTHA his wife had been married seven years, she not being his first wife. From time to time, following the instinct that the humorists, rather than the realists, have immemorially attributed to woman, his wife was taken with discontent at his hearthstone and turned from him again to her mother. In that earlier stronghold of domesticity she calmly awaited his submission to such terms of

humiliation as she might impose upon POKORNY said that anything in all this world that she might ask for was hers. Well," mused the lady-and remember well that these things came to pass in the borough of the Hon. PATRICK JEROME when the opposition of the Liberals shall GLEASON, and not in the realms of GRIMM'S fairy tales-"well, an you will come for me in a coach drawn by four milk-white steeds, perhaps then I will believe that you do love

me and will return to you." POKORNY straightway did the thing set for him, his counsel averring that he was inevitable. This is a belated discovery on | put to great and unusual expense and to no little distress of body and mind in the doing of it. He got and drove the four milk-white horses up to the door of his wife's mother and entered the house and abased himself the Afrikanders, a control they have for before her. She looked upon the horses some time exercised, although their civili- and upon the coach and her pride was bushels of potatoes and all other com- why did he spend a whole summer in dis- her mother's neighbors and all the folks of on his in the Senate, may hope to last forever,

mon vegetables are now raised at Tyoonok cussing the insignificant point whether Astoria knew how full and wide was her

rule over her husband's heart. Not once did this rupture and reconsoli dation happen, but again and again, until when the folks next door saw Mrs. Pokerny marching down the front steps with her bundle under her arm, casting back asperthe despatch in which the Transvaal con- sions upon the quality of male intelligence and affection, the word travelled from the washwoman to the baker, to the butcher and to the livery stable man, and the latter at once set the hostler to currying the

white horses. Although Mrs. POKORNY's hair was not as red as her taste in horses and her temper toward her husband would seem to indicate, she being a brunette, none of the languorous yielding of the South permeates her blood. POKORNY came for her on the such a statement would be an ultimatum. Fourth of July last with the usual equipage. Scarcely had this answer been returned | She said him nay. He besought her in honeyed, in fervid words, all of which now form a part of the records of the court. She wouldn't budge, not for a coach and four. Broken in spirit, disillusioned, miserable. Pokorny went home in his grand but disconsolate state to summon a man of law. The court heard his plea, and to the honor of our institutions and of Justice Russell. who rendered the decision, be it said, POKORNY is free. Hereafter in New York no woman may turn her back on a coach and four milk-white horses and maintain a claim to her husband's fealty.

Prof. Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan. The correspondence between Prof. Sr. GEORGE MIVART and Cardinal VAUGHAN, which we print elsewhere in this paper, simply shows anew how radically science and faith are in opposition and how utterly irreconcilable is their conflict.

Prof. MIVART went over to the Roman

Catholic Church in his youth and he has always been adduced as a living proof that a notable man of science need not be barred out by its tenets and dogmas. He has been distinguished as an opponent of the Darwin theory of natural selection to the extent of denying its applicability to the human intellect. Besides numerous contributions to scientific discussion, he has frequently defended the faith, doctrine and system of the Roman Church, but now he throws up the case in his seventy-fourth year. As this correspondence shows, Prof. MIVART recognizes that that Church puts an "impossible chasm" between itself and the science which he holds to be demonstrated fact, and accordingly he refuses peremptorily to render submission to it by signing a profession of faith submitted to from it. The correspondence is somewhat long, but it is extremely interesting, as it touches upon the very questions which have been so long under discussion by many of our correspondents.

Cardinal VAUGHAN, it will be seen, would have no parley with Prof. MIVART, but required of him, first of all, that he should recant recent teachings of his as to the conflict of the Scriptures and certain fundamental dogmas of Christian theology with facts of science he held to be demonstrated unchangeably, under pain of excision from membership in the Roman Catholie Church, of which he had been so long a defender. Undoubtedly no other course was possible if that Church is to retain its position, and the refusal of Prof. MIVART to submit was not less requisite if he was unprepared to make a complete surrender of his intellectual convictions. The truth is thus again made evident that modern science and the Church can make no terms with each other. If, on its side, Christian theology would preserve itself from destruction it must, perforce, refuse countenance to all scientific rejection of its dogmas on the ground that the supernatural authority on which they depend

contradicts natural demonstration. That great battle has been joined in Christendom during the last quarter of a century and it will be waged all the more flercely because of the treatment of the case of Prof. MIVART by Cardinal

Putting on His True Uniform.

The passing over of the Rev. Mr. SCHER-MERHORN, the assistant of the Rev. HEBER NEWTON, from Episcopalianism to Unitarianism, reported to-day, is entirely creditable to the gentleman. He could not remain in the Episcopal Church without sacriffeing consistency of conviction and self-respect, for he is totally at variance with the doctrine he was required to preach in its ministry. In the Unitarian Church he will be free to think and teach as he pleases.

If all ministers now wearing the livery of orthodoxy were as honest as Mr. Scher-MERHORN shows himself to be by this step he would lead a large following into Unitarianism, for, practically, its denial of the doctrine of the Trinity and the dogmas on which orthodox theology is founded is not less complete than theirs. When men reject the miraculous basis of Christianity as dogmatically proclaimed by the Church, in attributing supernatural authority to the Scriptures made canonical by the Church, obviously, they belong in the ranks of the Unitarians or the agnostics. In honesty, they should all, like Mr. SCHERMER-HORN, cast off their deceitful orthodox uniform and put on their true livery as the outspoken foes of orthodoxy they really are.

Since giving a tentative list of the ten foremost Democratic leaders we have received protests from friends of Joe Bailey, JACK HINN, JOHN MCLEAN, GROVER CLEVELAND and PATRICK GLEASON for not including them. If circumstances have brought these gentlemen o secondary eminence in the Democracy, we cannot help it. It is not for them to complain. but to struggle to rise.

Our esteemed Kansas contemporary, the Tiller and Toiler, is tilling and tolling in behalf t the Hon. JERRY SIMPSON, editor of our esteemed Kansas contemporary, the Bayonet, Having solemnly retired from politics or politics having retired from him, Mr. SIMPSON is boomng himself for United States Senator. But Kansas will not allow a tender plant like him to be exposed to the winds of PETTIGREW and

Convention Hall, in which Kansas City hopes to house the Democratic National Convention, has a tar roof, which has mostly vielded to the sun and the rains. There is talk of repairing it, but it will be taken off if Kansas City is wise. No roof can resist the amount of heat and motion that will be disengaged by the Democratic Convention. Probably it will have to be held out of doors in a Jeffersonianly simple manner; and even then prudent delegates will not forget to take acci-

The Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN of Nebraska was introduced to a Baltimore meeting as "a farmer, a lawyer, a soldier, a statesman, one of the pillars of a plain republic. Even an ornamental republic might be glad to have a pillar like Mr. ALLEN; and any republic that can stand on its pillars as long as he stands

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AFRICA. The period of inactivity that was imposed by

the successive checks to the British forces at all points in the South African campaign seems to have come to an end, and at three out of the four spheres of action, fighting is going on or positions being taken up that must lead to it at an early moment. The first point from which news has come is the Modder River camp, from where Gen. Hector Macdonald marched on Saturday with the Highland Brigade, a battery of field artillery and a cavalry regiment with a pontoon section of Engineers. They arrived at Koodoesberg Drift, fifteen miles west of the Modder River camp. after two days' trying march over rough ground and much suffering from heat and thirst. They immediately proceeded to occupy Koodoesberg and Koppies Dam, which commands the wagon road from Kimberley to Hopetown, on the Orange River, and Douglas on the Vaal River. At the date of the last despatch, Tuesday, there had only been a slight brush with a party of Boers, who had come down, evidently, on a reconnoitring expedition fact that Gen. Macdonald has a pontoon train with him it seems probable that he is taking up a permanent position at Koodoes Drift, which will be bridged for a force coming from the south to advance direct to Kimberley, turning the Spytfontein position by its right. Such a movement, however, will require some days yet to carry out, unless there s a force somewhere south of the Riet River waiting, ready to march, of which we have yet heard nothing. Whatever the intention of this movement of Gen. Macdonald, it indicates an early renewal of the attempt to reach Kim-

berley. The next point of interest is Sterkstroom. from where a despatch has been received saying that the Boers from Stormberg and Dordrecht had attacked the British at Sterkstroom and Bird's River Siding about half way between Sterkstroom junction and Indwe, and at another point in the vicinity, probably on the road between there and Queenstown. This move would appear to be in anticipation of Gen. Gatacre's advance against Stormberg, from which it would be intended to divert him. At Dordrecht the Boers hold the road that goes north from Queenstown to Aliwal North, and so proteet the left flank of the Boer positions at Stormberg and Burghersdorp. The chief interest, however, is in the news from the Tugela. The report from the Boer

headquarters near Ladysmith, dated Tuesday. says that the British crossed the river at two points on Monday but were repulsed at the pont and driven back in confusion, but held a small hill near Molen Drift. Neither of the two points named, the pont and Molen Drift appear on any of the maps issued, but the pont is probably Potgleter's Drift. The British report comes down to six o'clock last ever ing, and gives a detailed account of the fight ing since Monday. The movement would seem to have begun by an advance of three battal ions and six batteries toward Brakfontein him by Cardinal Vaughan, though he is a point about half way between Potwarned that thereby he shuts himself out gieter's Drift and Dewdrop. At 11 the Boer artillery opened fire, which caused the British infantry to retire an hour later. Meantime, under cover of a heavy fire from Zwarts Kop the British infantry advanced, and by 4 o'clock Krantz Kloof, a continuation to the eastward of the Brakfontein Hills, was taken. Krantz Kloo commands the road direct from Potgieter's Drift to Ladysmith through Arnot Hill Farm and by Lancer Hill. There is then a gap in the account, no description being given of Tuesday's work, but it is stated that fighting was resumed yesterday morning, the Boers working a disappearing gun on Doorn Kloof Range, to the right of Krantz Kloof. The British artillery fire, however, blew up its magazine and the gun was silenced until later in the day. In the afternoon the Boers made a determined effort to retake the captured hill but were repulsed, and the account closes saying

that the British advanced along the ridge. The movement described gives the key to Gen. Buller's plan, which is to drive through the Boer lines of investment by the shortest and most direct road to Ladysmith from Potgieter's Drift. It is no longer a question of strategy, but of hard fighting, pounding away. until the Boers are pushed aside and Ladysmith is reached, when the troops, which in the meanwhile are waiting the result of the | killed, or otherwise; or direct movement, will push up to complete the operation and open the road from Colenso to the relieved garrison, the Boers between the Tugela and Ladysmith necessarily retiring if the British are successful in the movement in progress.

The position at Colesberg is somewhat obscure, and has to be looked at in connection with what is passing at Sterkstroom and on the Modder River. Lord Roberts and Gen. Kitchener are believed to have gone in that direction to inspect the situation, but nothing is known for certain; and it is just possible that the for certain: and it is just possible that the result of the Boer activity toward Sterkstroom and the Indwe-Sterkstroom Railway may result in some unexpected turn of affairs that will give a new direction to the course of the campaign south of the Orange River. A very short time must now decide one of the principal events, the question of Ladysmith, on which the future hangs.

Consumption.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your recen appeal in behalf of a young lady attacked by tuberulosis as well as legislation now contemplated in Albany looking for the establishment of hospitals and sanitariums for the treatment and cure of that dreaded disease, consumption, make of special interest to all and especially to such as are suffering the question as to the curability of said malady Few other diseases cause such a large portion of the Few other diseases cause such a large portion of the mortality in New York State, while the fact that the number of persons attacked who ever recover is so limited has led a large portion of the community to consider tuberculosis as an incurable disease.

Now, eminent medical authorities contradicted this assertion, stating that the ravages of the tubercular germs can be arrested, if not entirely cured, by proper sanitary measures and medical attendance; that plenty of fresh air and nutritions rood will cure the inflamed lungs, while others declare that the only hope is to be found in some treatment that will reach the affected parts directly, such as the inhalations of antiseptic air and gases. such as the inhalations of antiseptic air and gases. With such contradictory views prevalent, we look to THE SUS as a director of public opinion to open a discussion in its columns as to the fact of the curability of consumption and systems of treatment that have proved most successful. Is the consumptive condemned to die?

A SUFFEREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir :- A number of u are clashing in an educational way on the subject of One man says the correct way to pronounce "valet" s as it is spelled, and the other holds that "valley" is as it is spelled, and the other holds that "valley" is the proper thing as the word is, or was originally, French. So with the word "buffet" meaning a side-board, and now applied to cars. One man holds that the word has been anglicized for a hundred years or more and should be pronounced as spelled, while the other insists that the common usage of calling buffet cars "bufay cars" is correct. A third word is "short-lived." The dictionaries give it with a long i in the "lived" but why is it? One man holds that "lived" has the idea of life in it and the pronunciation should follow that, and the other contends that "short lived" means to live a short time and the i should be short.

Newark, N. J.

Valet is Valet. Buffet is Buffay. Short-lived is English Public and Public Men and the

Boer War. Justin McCarthy in the Independent, My theory is that Mr. Arthur Balfour is thoroughly

sick of the whole condition of affairs, that he is heartily sorry for ever having allowed himself to be drawn into a war policy and in such companionship, and that he would be only too happy, if he could, to tree himself from all further responsibility. I can hardly believe that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour ever really approved of the policy initiated by Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain, but it is quite likely that they, in common with most other Englishmen, never supposed until it was too late that there would be any necessity to undertake an actual

campaign. I am firmly convinced that if the great majority of Englishmen had realized six months ago the fac that there were certain men who were determined, if they could, to drive this country into a war for the purpose of conquering the Transvaal Republic and the gold fields, no such campaign would ever have been undertaken. The Boers, I am inclined to think been indertaish. The Boers, I am inclined to think, were better informed as to the probabilities than most Englishmen were. The Boers evidently saw from the beginning that a war was certainly coming, and that there was nothing left to them but to make the best preparations they could to defend their Republic. They accepted the situation, and at last challenged the conflict which they felt they could not much longer avoid.

POLAND'S PLACE IN THE WORLD. Its Power Two Centuries Ago and Its Influ

ence in Art and Science To-day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It afforded me a great deal of amusement to read an article by Countess Schimmelmann which recently appeared in one of the daily papers. The good Countess outlines a programme of education for American women, asserts that in this country every book published in Europe is accepted as authority, warns people not to read a volume on European nations in which, according to Countess Schimmelmann, the Polish nation is represented as the ruling power in Europe, and then proceeds to make this extraordinary statement: "There is perhaps no other nation in Europe that always has been and is as small and unimportant as the Polish."

Had the Countess even an elementary knowl-Had the Countess even an elementary knowledge of history and geography she would know that Poland was a great and important power. At the height of its prosperity (XIVth-XVIth century) the Polish territory stretched from the Baltie Sea on the north to the Black Sea on the south, and from Prussia on the west to the province of Kief on the east, inclusively. It was during this period that the Electorate of Brandenburg was under Polish suzerainty and the Electors, ancestors of the Prussian reigning house of Hohenzollern, paid their annual contribution kneeling before the Polish King in the market place at Cracow, the capital of Poland.

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A great political crime deprived Poland of its independence. But even after that event Polish legions frequently and gloriously reminded Europe of the existence of the proud nation of cavaliers. The country which suffered misfortunes with so much courage, fortitude and hope had and has the admiration of all noble and thinking people.

To-day, while not a ruling power, the Polish nation occupies a very prominent place in the world of science, art and politics. Polish musicians and singers bring credit to the artistic abilities of the nation in all parts of the globe; the Polish school of painting is admired in Germany, France and Italy as much for its brilliant coloris as its originality. Of late, Prime Ministers of Austria were Poles, like Goluchowski, Badeni, Kinski and others. One of the Ministers of the German Empire is a Pole.

The Countess, who claims to have been a court lady, certainly knows what high social position means in Europe. She knows how much influence it has directly or indirectly on politics, art and even science. In a measure, Poles are a power in the aristocratic circles of European capitals. The Radziwills, the Potockis, Czartoryskis, the Tyszkiewiczs, Saplehas, Lubomirskis, and many, many others receive in their exclusive salons at Vienna, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw and other places the creme de la creme of the diplomatic, artistic and aristocratic world. The annual Polish ball at Vienna is attended by Archdukes and Archduchesses, and everybody knows that the members of the Hapsburg reigning house do not honor many balls with their presence.

The lack of knowledge of history and of the present situation in Europe is, no doubt, responsible for Countess Schimmelmann's misstatement, for I do not suppose for a moment that so good and charitable a woman would in. sponsible for Countess Schimmelmann's mis-statement, for I do not suppose for a moment that so good and charitable a woman would in-tentionally belittle a nation of heroes and martyrs in the past, which at present gives the world its full quota of talented and dis-tinguished men. H. DE HUTOZOWICZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arguments in favor of capital punishment can very easily be summed up under the head of that old adage, "What our ancestors used, is good enough for us."

The only real argument which ever has been used, which ever can be used, in favor of this barbarous practice, this direct opposition to the will of Almighty God, is that the fear of a violent death, of a sudden leap into the great unknown, acts as a preventive to the commission of the terrible crime of murder in the first degree

To say, however, that the death penalty is a preventive to the commission of murder, is a huge mistake, and an overlooking of the fact that the average murderer has no knowledge as to whether he is committing a murder of the first degree, or of the second, or is committing

The New York Criminal Code gives the folowing definitions in regard to the subject: The killing of a human being, unless it is justifiable, is murder in the first degree, when committed,

1. From a deliberate and premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed; or 2. By an act imminently dangerous to others, and vincing a deprayed mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design, to effect the death of any individual; or

3. Without a design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of, or in an attempt to commit, a felony, either upon or affecting the person

4. When perpetrated in committing the crime of

And even were the murderer acquainted with the law to the extent of knowing the degree of his or her crime, he or she would not he sitate the more, because there was or was not the penalty of death for the commission of the same. For never was a murderer known who had not some clumsy plan, some arrangement or scheme whereby he would be allowed to go "Scot free" and some one else be obliged to suffer and stand punishment, if the guilt were ever fastened upon any one, and was proved to the satisfaction of a jury. And this is often the case when some able and eloquent District Attorney, by a wonderful presentation of evidence, convinces twelve men that the prisoner at the bar is a villain of the first water, a murderer with a premeditated design, and they bring in a verdict of guilty, and thus cause the great discovery of the powers of electricity to be put to the most evil use that man can possibly design, that of causing the death of an innocent person. Every man, woman and child in this vast country will hold up both hands and cry aloud, "Let our prisons be crowded to the very doors, rather than sentence one innocent perto death." And yet innocent persons are sentenced to death and that sentence is executed, year after year, simply because we must have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth! of his or her crime, he or she would not hesitate year after year, simply because we must have an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth!

This feeling against capital punishment is not alone shared by any one class of people, or by a few only, but it spreads over the entire country, and it has happened in many trials of country, and it has happened in many trials of murderers that the jury will not bring in a verdlet of guilty, not because the evidence is insufficient, but because they would break their oaths rather than bring in a verdlet which they know means dearh to a human being.

Does this meet the ends of public justice?

Does this restore order to and decrease the number of crimes in our beloved country?

umber of crimes in our beloved country?

number of crimes in our beloved country?
Never!

Then let us have law that does meet these requirements and which does better the social conditions of our country.

The only punishment which should and could supersede capital punishment is the penalty of "imprisonment for life." To the guilty person imprisonment for life is a far worse punishment than death. And why should it not be meted out to him, not only for the punishment for his crime, but also for the protection of society? But for the innocent person there is always hope. And almost always an innocent man imprisoned for life lives to find himself once more a free man. Yours for justice.

Francis Grant Turner.

"Scandinavian Lepers." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This is the second time within a couple of months that I notice a statement made by Dr. Ashmead in regard to the great number of Scandi-navians in this city being affected with lep-

navians in this city being affected with leprosy.

If the learned doctor was better informed he would not make that statement. There are a few cases of leprosy in Norway and Sweden, in the northern parts only, and some cases have beer brought over to this country and settled in Dakota and Minnesota.

But it is absurd to state that New York has a large number of Scandinavian sailors slek with leprosy walking on our streets for the reason we have nowhere to put them. If our doctor was better informed he would know that Scandinavian sailors are not subject to leprosy. Our good doctor has now a chance to ease his mind before the Board of Health.

A SCANDINAVIAN.

A SCANDINAVIAN.

What Ruskin Left Behind Hin From the London Daily News.

Mr. Ruskin, it has been calculated. ore books than any three of our leading thinkers. They number over seventy. The entries in the most recent bibliographyincluding various editions, letters, &c .including various editions, letters, &c.—reach nearly twelve hundred. But the books he wrote were only a small portion of those which he projected. His drawers at Brantwood must be full of manuscripts, and his letters will one day make a most delightful volume—or rather series of volumes. It is said that he appointed as his literary executors Mr. Charles Eliot Norton and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, Q. C., the "Oxford pupil," who edited his "Arrows of the Chace."

Mr. Ruskin's art treasures will presumably remain at Brantwood. They have been much reduced by gifts to public galleries and muserums, but still include a splendid collection of Turner's drawings; countless drawings by Mr.

ums, but still include a splendid collection of Turner's drawings; countless drawings by Mr. Ruskin himself; a set of Durer's engravings; and many drawings by Burne-Jones, Rossetti, William Hunt and others of his favorite artists. The Brantwool collection of minerals, formed without any regard to cost, is probably unique, and Mr. Ruskin was also the possessor of many valuable missals and manuscripts. Some years ago he made over Brantwood and its contents to his cousin. Mrs. Arthur Severn, by deed of gift.

PHILADELPHIA MAGISTRATES.

iome Aspects of the Municipal Election in That City a Week From Next Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 .- It is twenty-eight cears since the last Republican National Convention in Pennsylvania. At that time the Republican State Convention met in Harrisburg on April 10, two months before the National Convention here on June 10. This year the Philadelphia Republicans hold their State Convention in Harrisburg on April 5 to choose delegates-at-large to the National Convention in this city on June 19. One reason assigned for the dilatoriness of the Republicans to get together their promised guarantee fund for convention expenses is the great concern they are manifesting in their nomentous local fight of this year which will occur on Feb. 20. It will be an election for Magistrates, members of the Select and Common Councils, School Directors and Constables, the most important of these officers being the City Magistrates, to the number of sixteen.

There are in all twenty-eight Magistrates

elected by the people for five years, two-thirds

by the majority party and one-third by the

minority. Their salaries are \$3,000. Of the

sixteen Magistrates to be elected this year. ten will be the nominees of the majority Republican party, and six the candidates of the Democratic minority, unless the miscellaneous Democratic minority, unless the miscellaneous reformers can break in on the arrangement and disarrange the slate. These local reformers maintain an active organization in the years when there are no important offices to be filled. They have issued a formal statement to the electors, setting forth what they consider to be the electors, setting forth what they consider to be the electors, setting forth what they consider to the electors, setting forth what they consider to the them. A Philadelphia City Magistrate, according to their loft view of his attributes and functions, is a sort of High Sheriff. Justice of the Peace, Sheik of the Desert, Committing Magistrate, and Tribe Chief all rolled into one. They point out that all warrants of arrest are sworn out before him and that with "ignorant or corrupt" Magistrates upon the bench, many real offenders, who ought to be held for court, will be discharged. The Philadelphia Magistrates, too, have committing powers in certain cases: For disorderly conduct they can send the offender to the county jail for thirty days, or impose a ten-dollar fine, and for vagrancy and habitual drunkenness they can commit to the House of Correction for a term varying from three months to one year. In civil cases, too, they have jurisdiction where the sum demanded is less than \$100, and in cases involving less than \$5.33 their judgment is final, It will be observed that the line which separates the despotic from the disciplinary power of the Philadelphia Magistrate is \$5.33. Thus a suitor for \$5.30 is wholly dependent upon them, whereas a civil suitor for \$5.50 is independent, if willing to resort to the Court of Common Pleas.

It is under these circumstances that Philadelphia in the court of th reformers can break in on the arrangement

independent, if willing to resort to the Court of Common Pleas.

It is under these circumstances that Philadelphia reformers have made a strenuous appeal to those Philadelphia electors whose claims are likely to be \$5.33 or less to rally to the support of able, incorruptible, erudite and trustworthy City Magistrates.

At last year's municipal election the Republican vote in Philadelphia was 145,000 and the Democratic vote 23,000 for Mayor. This was in February, 1868, In November, 1869, the Republican vote was 121,000 and the Democratic vote 30,000.

ratic vote 30,000 RABBI NOW CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

Dr. Max Wertheimer Received Into a Christian Scientist Church at Dayton, Ohio. From the Dayton Evening Herald. The Rev. Dr. Max Wertheimer, who has been the rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue K. K. B'nat

Yeshurun of this city for ten years past, severed his connection with that charge several months since. Last night, at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, it was announced that the reverend doctor had embraced the Christian After the usual exercises the first reader

"I announce to you this evening something Monday evening Dr. Max Werthelmer came to my house, unexpectedly, and made his application for membership in this church. I want to say that this was not done under impulse, but after two years' consideration and careful study of our denominational text book. Science and Health, With Key to the Scriptures,' by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy."

Dr. Wertheimer, being introduced, said: "First of all, I want to assert that no human being either urged or persuaded, induced or lured me into Christian Science. I joined it not for the sake of money considerations, not for a bribe, nor for the sake of rising into a higher social realm, but simply because I was, and still am, utterly convinced of the spiritual principles it advocates. Because of convictions, from which no power on earth can make me swerve! Convictions arrived at, after long mature and cautious reflection in the secrecy of my solitary study-room! Such convictions are sacred! They are my property. Hands off! For this sten I am accountable to none but feed. We I shows this savigitual box here. cation for membership in this church. I want

my solitary study-room! Such convictions are sacred! They are my property Hands off! For this step I am accountable to none but God. Yea, I chose this spiritual home, because it is congenial to my aspirations and unfettered thoughts. The main cause, which shattered my old views and prejudices and made a new man out of me, was the study of 'Science and Health,' written by that benevolent and devout author. Mary Baker G. Eidy! A small book—but, oh, how mighty!

"Glance atthe state of things to-day—churches are empty, pew-holders are tumbling, dogmas are falling, theological cobwebs are being brushed aside, perfunctory worship proved lifeless, people are confused and disappointed, they crave for a change, for more faith, more hope, and grander love: they are hungering for the heavenly manna! Do you not see the material weeds and spiritual fruits? The harvest is plenty, the laborers are few. Man's externity is ever God's coportunity. Do you not see that Christian Science is now, at the dawn of a spiritual century, calling to the creed-sick and denomination-tired Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy-laden, and I will give that are weary and heavy-laden, and I will give you rest!" Ah, rest from blunders, illusions, pains, conjectures and beliefs! Henceforth there shall be for me and for you, neither Gentile, Greek nor Jew, but God's sons and daugh-

tile, Greek nor Jew, but God's sons and daughters."
During vesterday afternoon Dr. Wertheimer addressed a letter to Dr. Wise, at Cincinnati, severing his connection with his own church and faith. He also wrote a number of his friends, giving his reasons for embracing the Christian religion.

Negro Jews.

Our esteemed contemporary, the American Hobrer, thinks it is time to stop the immigration of the "African Hebrew." That newspaper had long supposed there was only one of him, but others are appearing in America with begging proclivities well developed. The newcomers are negroes, but it is rather ambiguous to call them African Hebrews, for there are many thousands of African Hebrews of the pure Jewish race; and not to go back to the time of the Jewish captivity in Egypt, thousands of Jews were settled along the north coast of Africa before the Arab invasion. A news item recently told of a consignment of ostrich feathers sent across the desert to Algeria by a Jewish merchant of Timbuctoo. The term African Hebrew does not naturally suggest a gentleman of color, for most of them are as white as white people can be in that continent after living there for generations.

There are not many negro Hebrews in Africa. though explorers have vouched for their presence in small numbers. It would be surprising if there were many of them in lands where the Jews are universally hated and persecuted. It is probable that most of them are mixed breeds, for the Jews of the Mediterranean States have not wholly maintained their racial purity, just as in Algeria there is scarcely a native, Arab, Berber or otherwise, who has not some admixture of negro blood. The reigning family of Morocco is partly negro. Slavery still exists in Morocco and some of the negroes imported from the Soudan fall among the Jewish populace, and susceptible as the negro is to his religious environment, he probably embraces the Hebraic faith if invited to do so.

The lot of the Jews in the Mohammedan States of North Africa is not a happy one. A few of them escape their tribulations by embracing Islam, but most of them cling with the greatest fidelity to the faith of their fathers.

Waiting Letters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In the Charleson Post Office there are letters advertised for Miss Weary Fisher and Miss Idle Days. R. W. S. CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 3.

St. Johnsville's Clerk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: At Fox is the full name of St. Johnsville's villag: cierk. F. F. FORT PLAIN, Feb. 5.

A Presbyterian on Cecil Rhodes.

From the Presbyter an Standard Mr. Cecil Rhodes must beware. The Southers Presbyterian intimates that if it were on a jury to iry him for murder it would hang him forthwith and that it would not regret very much the appearantly to six on such a jury.